RUSSIA AND BRITAIN.

Museovite Taunt Against British Jealousy at National Expansion.

Central Asian Civilization a Cause of Concern at St. James'.

Why Indifferent to American Progress?

NAVAL MOVEMENT TO THE MEDITERBANEAN

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALB. St. Petersburg, Feb. 5, 1873.

The Official Gazette of this city, in an article on the movements of Russia in Central Asia, contrasts the indifference with which Great Britain views the growth of the United States of America with the jealousy with which she watches the growth of Russia.

The Gazette says the British journalists are simply beside themselves with anger, and concludes its article by advising the British government "to take no more notice of the progress of Russia than she does of that of the United States."

NAVAL MOVEMENT TO THE MEDITERRANEAN. The vessels of the imperial Russian fleet

now on duty in the Baltic will sail for the Mediterranean at an early day.

Russian Journalistic Canvass of the British Position. English writers, dating in St. Petersburg almost

contemporaneously with the press despatch which we publish above, report the condition of feeling which then existed in the Russian capital in the

following words:—
The irritation recently excited here by the utterances of the English press upon the Asiatic question has begun to subside; but there can hardly be a stronger proof of the importance attached to those utterances than the fact that even the Government Courier (Pravileistvenni Vestnik), which is usually in the habit of ignoring Western criticisms altogether, has thought it worth while to publish an elaborate rejutation of the charges brought against Russia ny the British alarmist party, and to supplement this defence with an exact copy of the treaty concluded four months and between the famous rakoud Beg and General von Kaufmann.
THE CAR MUST ACT ACCORDING TO CIRCUMSTANCES.

THE CZAR MUST ACT ACCORDING TO CIRCUMSTANCES.
The semi-official Goloss, of St. Petershurg THE CZAR MUST ACT ACCORDING TO CIRCUMSTANCES. The semi-official Goloss, of St. Petersburg, says that the Russian expedition against khiva will not etart in force before March next. The Russian goy-frument, the writer adds, wishes to await until it becomes clear what attitude the English government and Parliament will take in the matter. This will have no influence, he adds, on the policy of Russia in Central Asia, but it is necessary for her to adapt her military proceedings to the circumstances of the case.

SPAIN.

Royalist Battle with Carlists and Severe Rout of the Rebels-Two Hundred Insurgents Killed-Seizure of Commissariat Supplies.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Feb. 5, 1873. The Spanish government has received intelli gence of another battle between the Carlists and a force of royal troops, in which the former were completely defeated, suffering great loss in both men and stores. The engagement occurred at a small place called Aya, in the North.

It is officially announced from the Ministry of War that 200 of the insurgents were killed, and that 1,100 rifles, including 800 of the Remington patent, a large quantity of ammunition and stores and 200 prisoners were captured.

Eighty of the captured insurgents have begged for amnesty from the Crown. REBEL RETALIATION.

A band of Carlists burned the railway depot in the town of Villa Franca, province of Guipuzcos vesterday.

PORTO RICO ABOLITION OF SLAVERY BILL. During the session of the Congress yesterday a Porto Rico Abolition bill, extending its provisions to the island of Cuba, and providing that the slaves themselves, and not their masters, shall receive

It is not likely that the Congress will consider the amendment.

GERMANY.

Prumian Cabinet Project for the Reorganization of the Army.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. .

BERLIN, Feb. 5, 1873. The bill for the reorganization of the Prussian army is almost ready to be reported to the Chamber of Deputies.

twelve years, three of which shall be spent in active service, four in the reserves and five in the Landwehr.

GREECE.

Loss of Life and Property by the Earthquake at Samos.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ATHENS, Feb. 5, 1873.
The earthquake shocks on the island of Sames which caused so great a destruction of property and loss of life, continued four days. It has not vet been ascertained how many persons perished

AUSTRALASIA.

British Naval Action Against Polynesian Slave Traders.

TELEGIAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 4, 1873. The British sloop-of-war Basilisk has seized three vesse's which were engaged in kidnapping Poly-nesians to be sold into slavery.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Chinese Coolie Labor Supply Question-Row a Cargo is Carried 'Tween Decks.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5, 1873. On the 20th of December a vessel named the Glensannox arrived at Honolulu on a voyage from Macao, China, to Punta Arenas, Central America. with 685 Chinamen on board, who had been entered on the ship's manifest as "personal effects." all to

be taken to Punta Arenas. pline on the vessel was that practised by the old-time slavers which sailed from the coast

PERU.

The National Embassy Embarked for Asia.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BAN FRANCISCO, Peb. 5, 1873. The Peruvian Embassy to China and Japan sailed from this port on the 1st inst, for its destination.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Legislature Reassembled in Session-The Queen's Speech-Peace-The Slave Trade Suppression—The Alabama Pay ment To Be Hastened.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALB.

LONDON, Feb. 6-6 A. M. The English Parliament reassembled to-day. The following sketch of the Queen's speech has

been obtained in advance of its delivery :-Her Majesty says:-England is at peace every where, The great Powers have promised to cooperate effectually for the suppression of slavery on the east coast of Africa.

Friendly negotiations are in progress with Russia. Count Schouvaloff has assured Her Majesty's government of the friendship of the Czar for England.

The new treaty of commerce between Great Britain and France is calculated to promote the friendship of the two countries.

The President of the French Republic has been appointed to arbitrate the differences between Portugal and England relative to the possessions on

the south coast of Africa. Copies of the Alabama and San Juan awards will be presented immediately.

It is considered proper to hasten the payment of

the Alabama award. The speech expresses regret at the rapid rise in prices and the consequent disputes between workmen and employers, and promises that bills will be introduced improving the system of higher educa tion in Ireland, for the reconstruction of the Su preme Apellate Courts and the prevention of corrupt franchises at elections.

ENGLAND.

Rate for Money on 'Change and at the Bank-Bowles, the Banker, Tried and Acquitted-Crown Honor to Brazil.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 5, 1873. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on government securities is lower than the Bank of England rate by % per cent.

ROBERT HOWLES' TRIAL AND ACQUITTAL. The trial of Mr. Robert Bowles, a member of the late banking house of Bowles Brothers & Co., on the charge of misdemeaner, took place to-day in the Central Criminal Court, and resulted in the acquittal of the prisoner. Messrs, Price and F. G. Lewis appeared for Signor Dagiout, the prosecutor, and Messrs. Metcalle, Douglas and Straight for

Mr. Price opened for the prosecution. He said it was impossible to doubt the guitty loreknowledge of the defendant of the manner in which the firm disposed of the bonds belonging to the prosecutor, amounting in value to \$8,800, and also of securities worth \$51,200 belonging to the widow Gates and

But a few witnesses were examined, including Signor Dagiout and Mrs. Gates.

After argument by the counsel on both sides the Deputy Recorder summed up, showing that the other members of the firm were responsible for the securities deposited, and a verdict of "Not guilty" was rendered.

CROWN SYMPATHY WITH THE COURT OF BRAZIL. The British Court will go into mourning for short time for the Dowager Empress of Brazil.

LONDON, Feb. 6-6 A. M. Sir Alexander Cockburn has refused a peerage and has received the Grand Cross of the Order of

Lord Ossington is seriously III. SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The schooner James Bayley has been wrecked on the Anglesea-coast and eight of her crew perished.

FRANCE.

Press Prosecution for Internationalist Publics tion-M. Gambetta's Health.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YERK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 5, 1873. The propriet or of the Corsaire (newspaper) has onment for publishing an Internationalist circular.

M. GAMBETTA'S BEAUTH. M. Gambetta has entirely recovered from his re

THE NORTHFLEET DISASTER

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALB.

CADIZ, Feb. 5, 1873. The news despatch which was forwarded from Lisbon to New York a short time since announcing that the steamship Murillo had been sighted of that port was incorrect, as she is yet at Cadiz, where she has remained since her first arrival.

ssue of a writ of attachment against the vessel.

The captain of the Murillo and the officer who was on watch at the time the disaster to the Northfleet happened are held as prisoners on a Spanish man-of-war pending the investigation.

SPANISH TESTIMONY FOR ACQUITTAL. The Spanish authorities, who have made ar examination of the Murilio, declare that she shows no signs of having been in collision, and it is their belief that she is guiltless of running down and sinking the Northfleet.

CHOLERA.

The Visitation Violent in Russia and Hungary.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Feb. 5, 1873.

The cholera has again broken out in a virulent manner at several places in Russia and Hungary.

CONFLAGRATION IN SPRINGFIELD.

A Large Building Almost Destroyed-The Office of the Springfield Republican Cleared for a Time but Ultimately Saved-The Compositors Resume Work at One o'Clock.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 6-2 A. M. A fire ibroke out in the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company Building, 411 Maine street, shortly after eleven o'clock last night, and before the flames were got under control the building had been almost entirely destroyed.

The building adjoining was that of the Springfield Republican, and for some time it seemed as if the latter could not be saved. The piles were re moved, and work had to be suspended in the composing room owing to the heat and smoke. The adjoining walls of the insurance building fell about

half-past twelve A. M., breaking in several windows in the Republican composing room, but fortunately not setting it on fire.

For some time, however, it appeared doubtful whether the building could be saved, but at last the fiames were got under control, though not till the insurance building had been almost entirely destroyed. destroyed.

The loss cannot be exactly stated, but will not be much from \$75,000. As this loss is almost entirely covered by insurance the fire will not affect the assets or dividends of the company. The books

the assets or dividends of the company. The books and papers of the company were all saved.

The loss to the Republican by water and failing walls will be considerable, but not serious. Work was resumed in the Republican composing room about one o'clock, and the paper will appear as usual this morning.

Steamers were sent for from Hartford and Worcester. At two A. M. the flames are under control. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary.

AMERICAN TROTTING TURF.

Annual Convention of the National Association in Philadelphia-Full Report of the Secretary-The Financial Statement-Appointment of Committees and a List of the Delegates Present.

PHILADRIPHIA, Feb. 5, 1873. The National Association for the Promotian of the Interests of the American Trotting Turf commenced their annual meeting at the La Pierre House at noon to-day.

Amasa Sprague, of Narragansett Park, was The Secretary, Mr. Longstreet, then read the fol

The Secretary, Mr. Longstreet, then read the following report:—

In presenting this, the annual report of the Secretary and Treasurer, I respectfully call your attention to the rapid growth of the association now numbers minety-two members rapid growth of the association now numbers minety-two members against five seven last year, an increase of nearly sixty-two per cent. This alone is a stemilicant indication of the growing importance and popularity of the organization, both with the managers of courses and those who pationize them. The indications are already lavoralle for a still further increase in membership the coming year. The managing document of the supplies of the still further increase in membership the coming year. The managing the excess of feedpla over the expenditures for the year 1872. This, added to the surplus on annula at last report, gives us a basance in bank at the present time of \$4,009.04.

The Board of Appeals has held three meetings since the fast angual convention. The list meeting was held at the Everet House, new York, on August 24. The second at Providence, it. I., August 30. at which time the surplus of the alseems and perilous situation of one of Board members, Mr. George Surgis, of Philadelphia, who was a passenger on the ill-fated decile, hilpwrecked that mornaling on her way from New York to Providence. The torid meeting was held at Providence, R. I., January 14 to 18, notusive, and resulted in clearing the decisions of the Board, but unavoidable circumsiances have prevented it. The time intervening between the semi-annual meeting of the Board, of the Board, but unavoidable circumsiances have prevented it. The time intervening heaves the semi-annual meeting of the Board, of the Board, but unavoidable circumsiances that were a shape to be disposed of. It was insteaded to present to this meaning the decisions, to of the meeting so that the semi-annual meeting of the Board.

mentioned.

The tabular statements for 1872 are now in press, and, together wim a complete publication of decisions by the Board of Appeals, will be forward do members as early as possible. The Secretary is again under the necessity of reporting quite a number of members who have teglected to transmit an offical report of the personnances over their respective courses for 1872, and I would respectfully suggest some action at this meeting which will secure a more taithful compliance with the provision of the bylaws.

fully suggest some action at this meeting which will secure a more taithful compliance with the provision of So has the President and Sceretary are informed there has been on the part of all the associate members an active and thorough support of the rules and a cogdula approval of the decisions of the Roard of Appeals, although it was made to appear, from an editoral article in a conspicuous aporting journal of the loth of August, 1872, that an expelled reporter, acting for that paper, had been allowed to occupy the reporters stand of the Bullaio Association at their August meeting, in open and intensional disregard of the order of expulsion then in torce as to that reporter. This matter was brought to the notice of the Board and led to official inquiry, which was completely answered by the explicit statement set forth by that association in a resolution passed October 1, 1872. Similar allegations and inquiry led to the passage of a resolution by the Utica Park Agociation on the list of January, 1873. These resolutions speak by themselves, and exhibit a determination on the part of these members to observe their obligations and to pay appropriate respect to the rulings of other members while supported by the laws and decisions of our organization.

The attention of the Secretary has been called to the subject of maming horses, the names to be recorded in the office of the National Association. This matter has aiready been suggested through the public prints, and Mr. G. F. retvens, the author of one of the articles, has been invited to appear before the Congress and present his suggestions.

his suggestions.

The following is a statement of the financial condition of the National Association on the 1st day of February, 1873:—Beccipts from all sources during the year, \$4,823 18, expenses, same period, \$2,399 44. Balance, \$1,735 74 balance on hand last report, \$2,335 39. Total balance, \$4,069 04.

Secretary and Treasurer.

Appended to the Secretary's report were state ments from the Utica and Buffalo associations that the presence of Wash. D. C. Smith, the expelled rein the reporter's stand, was unknown to and that they will provide against it in the

porter, in the reporter's stand, was unknown to them, and that they will provide against it in the future.

Messrs. Vall, Whitehead, Sturges, Woodward and Van Cott were elected a committee on ruies.

Mr. Vall, then offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, that the next annual meeting of the National Association be held at the Everett House, in the city of New York.

After which a recess was taken until four o'clock P. M.

The Committee on Rules then went to work to improve the present code of rules.

The following is a list of the delegates in attendance at the opening of the Convention. Many others are expected and will probably arrive tonight:—

ston Trotting-Association—H. M. Whitehead. Citizens' Association, Philadelphia—George Sturges, Joshun Evans and A. Z. Hembold. Eastern Dutchess Association, Armenia, N. Y.—

Edwin Thorne.

Etna Driving Park and Agricultural Association,
Etna, N. Y.—William M. Bair.
Fleetwood Association, Morrisania, N. Y.—William Van Cott.
Hampden Park Association, Springfield, Mass.—
Nortia Helcomb.

Norris Holcomb.
Hartford Horse Association, Hartford, Conn.—
Thomas J. Van and William B. Sm.th.
Narragansett Park Association, Providence, R.
I.—Amasa Sprague, F. F. Longstreet and George

Harris.
Oswego Driving Park Association, Oswego,
N. Y.—George M. Writer, George W. Oakley and
John G. Mead.
Prospect Park Fair Grounds, Long Island—
George W. Woodward, Felix Campbell and Samuel

Point Breeze Park Association, Philadelphia, Pa.—George Sturges, P. B. Colton, Robert Steele.
Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry—Amasa Sprague, F. F. Longstreet and George Harris.
Society of Agriculture and Horticulture of West-chester county—George M. Woodward and George W. Oavley.

chester county—George a.
W. Oakley.
Utica Park Association—C. W. Hutchinson, Alexander Buell and E. B. Graham.
Windham Park Association, Brattlebore, Vt.—
Samuel F. Payson, Felix Campbell and James Ker-

nan.

The Convention assembled at four o'clock, but the Committee on Rules not being ready to report the Convention again adjourned until six o'clock P. M.

The Convention assembled at four o'clock, but the Committee on Rules not being ready to report the Convention again adjourned until six o'clock P. M.

In consequence of the Committee on Rules not being ready, the Congress did not meet until nine o'clock P. M., when Colonel Sprague called the meeting to order.

Secretary Longstreet announced that since taking the recess George F. Stevens, of the Minne-apolis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, adden Goldsmith, of the Goshen Park Association, and Walter H. Cook, of the Montgomery Agricultural Society, had reported.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES.

Mr. Vall., as chairman of the Committee on Rules, reported the result of the labor of that committee. In the bylaws several minor changes were made, which, on motion, were adopted, no sojection being made to the changes recommended by the committee. In the rules and regulations but few verbal changes were made in the first five rules. Rule 6 was amended so as to prevent the receiving of entries such as gray mare or bay horse. Associations receiving same to be liable to a fine not exceeding the entry fee. In rule 18 the words "after a race has been started," there shall be no postponement only for darkness." Rule 28 is amended so that professional drivers may be expelled if they refuse to allow another driver to be substituted, and if the horse wins after such substitution the original driver shall be expelled. Adden Goldsmith objected to such an amendment, claiming that horses might be laid up under orders from the owner, who knew that his horse could outlast the speedy one and finally win the race. The amendment was defended by Mr. Vail, Mr. Woodward had be considered a record."

Rule 44, that time made under saddle or when two horses go together shall be a record in races of a similar character, but in races different it shall not be a record.

In voting on these rules only nineteen delegates were present, and many of them were hurriedly read by Mr. Vail, after an attempt for an adjournment made by Mr. Woodwar

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Westphalia will leave this port on Thursday for Plymouth and Hamburg. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europe-

will be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the Single copies, in wrappers for mailing Law cents.

WASHINGTON.

Specie Payments Indefinitely Deferred.

Caldwell Declines to Swear to His Written Statements.

THE SENATE C. M. COMMITTEE.

Pomeroy Ill and Anxious to Confess His Sins.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1873, Specie Payment Resumption Not Favored by the Senste-Edmunds' Geneva Award Bill-Attempt to Raise the Salaries of Consuls.

Th : Senate, after spending two days and a half in the discussion of Mr. Sherman's proposition to resume specie nayments, unceremoniously laid it table, thereby indicating that there is no desire to legislate upon this important topic during the present session. Morton's announcement that the West is consent with matters as they are did

Edmunds tried hard to get up his bill for the dis evidently determined to secure early action on it and thus, it possible, to head off Butler's bill in the House on the same subject. Both bills will give big fees to the lawyers. The Senate would have passed the Diplomatic Appropriation bill this after-noon had there not been a debate over an apparently innocent proposition to authorize consuls to expendan amount equal to twenty per cent of their salaries for office rent. Under existing laws there is only an allowance equal to ten per cent on the salaries of such consuls as are not permitted to garded as a virtual advance of consular salaries twenty per cent. This the economists will oppose when the bill comes up again.

Caldwell Refuses to Swear to His State

ments-Will He Be Expelled? Senator Morton, while presiding in the Senate Committee on Privileges to-day, asked Judge Crozler, Caldwell's counsel, if Caldwell would swear to the long statement which he made yesterday. Crozier said he did not know, but supposed he would. Just then Caldwell entered, and on Morton's repeating the question to him the immaculate Senator replied that Judge Crozier had advised him not to. It was well that he did not swear to the document, as a part of it was shown immediately afterwards to have been untrue. Init Caldwell stated that he did not draw for \$10,000 on Jay Cooke & Co., but it was proved that he did. and also for larger sums. It is evident that the committee will be divided, and that it will hardly be possible to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote requisite to expel Caldwell. Appointment of the Senate C. M. Investi

gating Committee. Poor Patterson was jubilant to-day when An thony announced his special committee to investi gate the Crédit Mobilier evidence received from the House. Neither Edmunds, Trumbull nor Casserly, nor Thurman, nor Schurz, nor any other share keen lawyer is to have the pleasure of poking Patterson, worrying Wilson, hazing Harlan or lancing Logan. On the contrary, five high-minded but not inquisitorial Senators are to sit in judgment on their erring brethren, and they will doubtless let them down with all possible gentleness. This will be styled Crédit Mobilier Committee No. 3, and it is to be hoped that it will not repeat the Poland farce of sitting with closed doors. The committee are Morrill, of Maine; Scott, Stockton, Wright and

The Wilson Committee. The Wilson Committee met this morning, but as no witnesses were present they adjourned, with provided witnesses shall report themselves.

Pomeroy III and Penitent-He Will Confess His Sins in the Senate. Pomerov, who arrived this morning, has remained all day at his house, the servants informing visitors that he is quite sick and unable to see any one. But he has seen a few friends, who represent him as entirely demoralized by his defeat. He has formed an alliance with his successor Ingalls, by which he will prevent those of his personal who hold federal offices from being rotated out; and he declares that so soon as his health is restored he in ends to go to the Senate chamber

think that the Senate will ignominiously expel him after his long service and his pleasant personal relations with other Senators.

and there humbly confess his sins. He does not

Louisiana Muddlers in the Committee on Privileges. Governor Warmoth was sharply examined by Senator Morton to-day before the Committee on Privileges, and Governor Pinchback was per mitted to put in his oar, making oute a Guberns torial squabble. As matters are now progressing, the Senate will have to remain in session a

next Summer to settle the Louisiana muddle. Lobbying for a Session in March. There is an immense pressure for a restoration to the statute book of the law which required every Congress to be commenced on the 4th of March. The hotel keepers want it, the lobby want it the new members want it the old officers of the House want it, and some of the old members who hold over are slyly pulling the strings to bring it about. The Senators want to enjoy the Spring here, but prefer the more dignified executive session with no Lower House to annoy them; but the President thinks that the sooner Congressmen go to their homes the better it will be for the treasury

and the country. We shall see who will win. Eight Instead of Six Sloops of To Be Built.
The Committee of Conference appointed to adjust the differences between the Senate and the House regarding the ten sloops of war bill have agreed to a report, which provides the number of vessels to be built shall be eight, four of which

shall be constructed in government yards and the other four in private yards, Report of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on the Accounts Between the United States and Mississippi and Other

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary, to whom

was referred the Senate bill similar to that which has passed the House, entitled "A bill declaring the true intent of a statute," have made a report saying the bill declares the true intent and meaning of the second section of the act approved March 3, 1857, entitled "An act to settle certain accounts between the United States and the State of Missis sippi and other States," is that Ohio, Indiana and lllinois, not having received five per cent of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands within their respective limits in money, shall have their accounts stated, both on the public lands and reservations, and such cash balance as has not object of the bill is that the United States shall state an amount with these States and not charge against them expenditures, if any made, by arrangements with those States on their behalf. but only charge them with payments made them claim against the United States of about four hundred thousand dollars each, and Illinois claims about five hundred thousand dollars. After ar elaborate argument, the committee say the United States have not only substantially, but literally complied with the contract, and conclude by say ing:-"If the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois having had the two per cent and vastly more, applied to the construction of a road leading to those States, are now entitled to receive the two per tent, then Mississippi and Alabama, have not had the two per cent applied to the construction of a road leading to those States, as is stipulated in the Enabling act, but have received the two per cent, are entitled to have the road constructed or its equivalent in proney, which no one will claim." The committee

recommend that the bill be indefinitely postponed. Senators Thurman and Poole disser

The Pension to Mrs. Wood. The Senate was less patriotic to-day than the House was yesterday in voting the patry pension of \$50 per month to the widow of Surgeon Woods. who is the daughter of President Zachary Taylor, and in destitute circumstances. Stevenson, Kentucky, urged the Senate to pass the House bill without opposition, but the ponderous Pratt, of Indiana, insisted upon its reference to the Committee on Pensions, of which he is chairman.

The Post Office Appropriation Bill Considered-Subsidies to Steamship Lines-

Stamped Envelopes.
The Post Office Appropriation bill was under con-

sideration in the House to-day in Committee of the Whole. The amount appropriated is about thirtythree million dollars for the fiscal year. Included in this is \$875,000 for the Pacific Mail Steamship line, \$150,000 for Garrison's Brazilian line, and \$75,000 for the Sandwich Island line. From these few items the people can term some conception of the vast sums which will be drawn from the Treasury if the various schemes for steamship subsidies new appealing to Congress should succeed. Pending his bill an attempt was made to increase the sala ries of Post Office clerks, but it was so manifestiy made for buncombe that little attention was paid to it, and it did not receive over twenty votes in its favor. An appropriation of one million was made for the employment of carriers in towns having over twenty thousand inhabitants. A warm dis cussion arose about striking out an appropriation of \$20,000 for stamped envelopes for the use of the Post Office. Butler attacked this very flercely and Garfield. The committee, however, passed Butnearly two to one. The committee rose before the bill was finished and the House adjourned at a quarter to five e'clock.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

ALBANY Reb 5 1873 It is now not only the belief, but the conviction, of everybody hereabouts that all the various political associations, independent clubs and the half-dozen so-called reform bodies that have been here from time to time during the past two weeks will find by Wednesday next that they have had

ONLY THEIR PAINS FOR BOTHERING THEIR HEADS about the charter. Mayor Havemeyer's letter, instead of creating trouble and anxiety among the leaders, has apparently had quite a quieting effect upon those among the majority who were inclined to be gracious and condescending to all outsiders. and the result will be, in the long run, just what was detailed in my letter published on Friday last as the latest plans of the leaders and a majority of the faithful. It seems to be the opinion of the majority that Havemeyer and the Committee of Seventy are playing together

IF NOT A SINFUL AT LEAST A VERY DEEP LITTLE GAME, all for their own benefit, and that not a few of the so-called "Reform Tammany" magnates are handin-glove with them. If this be not so they would like to know why the Mayor concerns himself so earnestly about the committee and their plans and tries so hard, now that he is not a m that all that he considered good in their plans last Winter when he was a member is being turned to bad account by a Legislature he has really no sym pathy with. I have talked to a great many of the embers to-day on the subject of this last FULMINATION OF THE MAYOR'S VIEWS of the situation, and every one of them considers

Board of Aldermen the real appointing power, and ate the majority in adopting some of his own pet plans urged by him when a member of the great Seventy, rather in the hight of a huge joke than otherwise. They seem to have an idea that THE OLD GENTLEMAN IS A WATURAL BORN WAG, and in getting up his letter fell into a strain of waggism that was too good to be reserved. At any rate it is generally conceded that he reads the lierald posted therefrom as to what the leaders here really were about and what they actually intend to do with the charter. The effort of the German Central Reform body to change the looks of things for the Mayor has in nowise altered the views of the majority, and what they have done they already begin to boast was for the good of the party. They have, they say, made all the concessions they desire. The throwing overboard of the three specially retained heads of departments in answer to ate the majority in adopting some of his own pet

his indignation at the Legislature making the

partments in answer to

THE CRY OF THE "IMPARTIAL" MEN,
who had no such love for any particular person in
New York as to remember him specially in legislating for a militon of people; the little amendment made to please the Committee of Seventy—
all have been done simply out of courtesy to a
large minority as well as out of a sense of justice
to the people. So hereafter,
NO MATTEE HOW MANY, IF ANY, MORE HEARINGS
will be given, or how many other "reiormers" will
be allowed to ventilate their opinions in regard to
what is good for the dear public in New York,
the bill will remain just in the condition it now is,

NO MATTER HOW MANY, IP ANY, MORE HEARINGS will be given, or how many other "recormers" will be allowed to ventilate their opinions in regard to what is good for the dear public in New York, the bill will remain just in the condition it now is, with no prospect of even Havemeyer's tears being able to change it in the slightest manner.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The youthful Benedict in the Senate to-day introduced a resolution (which was, on motion of Senator Murphy, referred to the Judiciary Committee) relating to the number of feronies on which judgment was suspended in the New York Court of Oyer and Terminer, who the judge was who suspended judgment, &c. They do say that Benedict has got hold of a 'mare's nest in the Oyer and Terminer and that he means mischlet. He may have something startling, it is true, to ring the changes on in the matter, but the reference of the resolution to the Judiciary Committee shows that the Senate do not want to

ACT TOO HASTILY IN THE MATTER.

No one knew if the resolution was passed how many other resolutions would be dragged into the light to make other Courts show what they have done in the past, and the why and wherefore of every decision, &c., made. When there is good ground of suspicion of wrong doing such a resolution as that of Mr. Benedict is always commendable; but if every Court is to be considered as a wrong doer in everything that it does until it goes to work to prove after its every action that it never does wrong the trouble would be a serious one, and condidence in the judiciary at all times at a discount. Mr. Benedict introduced a bill providing for the establishment in the city of New York of A TRUANT AND YAGEANT COURT.

consisting of Justices—one a Protestant and one a Roman Catholic—to be appointed by the Governor and hold office for fourteen years. All idle and truely eyears, found wandering about the streets of New York during school hours in the daytime and during the night time may be arrested and brought before the Justices above provided for and any vagrant

the purchase by the government of telegraph lines. A vote was taken and the resolution lost—20 in the negative and 6 in the affirmative, Mr. Murphy being excused from voting.

Harrow Masters and for the affirmative, Mr. Murphy being excused from voting.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:—

Henry W. Johnson, John Johnston and Enoch W. Peabody, of New York city, and Samuel Duncan and Farnham Z. Tucker, of Kings county.

FORT WARRENS.

Henry L. Robinson and Henry Waterman, of New York, and John Shorry, of Suffolk; also James E. Colville, of New York, to be a Special Port Warden. The bill to extend the tracks of the Twenty-Thisd Street Railroad was ordered to a third reading, after an amendment had been added giving the road the right to use the tracks of other companies in streets on their new route where there were tracks to be used, the company to give the city compensation for the privilege.

Appointment of Court Officers by A Sherhp.

The bill authorizing the Sheriff of Kings county to appoint certain Court officers was reported by the Judiciary Commitate, to which it was referred to inquire whether a general law could not be made to cover the case. The committee say this cannot be done, and therefore, ask that the bill be restored to the calendar of general orders. On motion of Mr. Jacobs the report was laid over.

The Police Instrices Sill.

The Committee on Cities gave the opponents and friends of Vae bill to oust the present Police Justices in New York a hearing this afternoon. The arguments Dio and con were simply as to the quality.

tionality of the measure. Dorman B. Eaton appeared for the bill, and laid bare many of the rascally ways the present Judges have of dealing out "justice" and the general ignorance of the incumbents. There is to be another hearing next week. CHARLES PRANCIS ADAMS TO DELIVER THE SEWARD

MR. BELLEW'S MATINEE.

The ringing lines of Macaulay are well suited to was well received vesterday afternoon at Association Hall. The little dramatic piece by Dion Bouctcault, written expressly for Mr. Bellew, "John Oakneart & Son, Dublin Merchants," is a clever study of character and was appropriately rendered. Willis' "David's Lament for Absalom" is a fine composition, full of Hebraic spirit, and was given an appropriate dignity of sorrow in the recitation. The best piece on the programme was the scene The best piece on the programme was the scene from the third act of "Henry VIII.," which gives the fail of Wolsey. In this the reader's best points were exhibited. The language is of Shakspeare's highest round of moral redection, and requires knowledge as well arnicety in its interpretation. That Mr. Bellew finely succeeded in enrapping the attention of his auditors and in enunciating clearly and forcibly the expression of humbled pride clinging, courtierlike, to the hand of the smiter at first, and finding reinge at last in sublime sorrow, lighted by religious consolation, is enough to admit. As a reader of Dickens we have already spoken of Mr. Bellew, and it is only necessary to say that his two selections—"The Bloomsbury Christening" and the humble-corney chapter from 'Ohlver Twist"—were quite up to his previous efforts in the same line, "John Gilpin" is a piece rather beneath the digatity of Mr. Bellew, and we hope not to see if often on his programmes. The same may be said of the "Skeleton's Wedding." There was in yesterday's programme perhaps too much of the grotesque comedy business. This may arise from Mr. Bellew's belief that a matince in New York is like a matince in London—i.e., awended mostly by young ladies whose parents consider them of too tender an age to be permitted out after dark. Young ladies of this age giggle on small provocation, and love to be made to giggle. The New York matince, on the contrary, is largely recruited from the adults of Brooklyn, Jersøy and other outlying districts difficult of reach about midnight, and hence our matince audiences deserve as much solid publium as any others. Mr. Beliew's programme of yesterday afternoon showed a conscientious auxiety to meet a state of society which does not exist. The audience was as large! which does not exist. The audience was as large as the hall could accommodate, and quite as aged and mixed as to sex as the most exacting reader could deare.

could desire.

On Saturday evening Mr. Bellew reads at Stein-way Hall. The programme is a good one.

DECISION AGAINST THE NATIONAL RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 5, 1873. The Vice Chancellor delivered an elaborate opinion this morning on the bill praying for a preiminary injunction against the National Railway Company, the Stanhope Railroad Company and others, the Pennsylvania Railway Company being others, the Pennsylvania Railway Company being the complainants. The several charters by which the National Railroad Company propose to construct a through road between Philadelphia and New York were reviewed at length, and the conclusion in each was that they had no right under them to construct a through road, and that to use them for that purpose was a fraud. He ruled for the complainants on every point, and granted the injunction against the National Railway Company.

"A Widow and Her Canada.

A singular instance of superstition came to light nolong since, which is thus related:—
Going into a neighbor's house, one day last week, I
found one of the children suffering from a severe-cough,
and expressed my opinion that it was a case in which
medical assistance should be obtained. The mother of
the boy agreed that it was very bad, but said that before
calling in a doctor she intended to try a cure that she had,
long used in similar cases, and never found to fail. One
being pressed to communicate the prescription she
gravely informed me that the charm consisted in
"HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR." A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

"A Widow and Her Child."

A.—Dr. R. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49
Bond street, New York, cures with prescriptions especially adapted to the nature of the case, Fulling, Loss and Untimely Gray Hair, Dandruff, Eingworm, Salt Rheum or any of the various diseases of the scalp. A.—For Pimples on the Face, Blacks heads and fleshworms use PERRY'S IMPROVED COME. DONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, the great skin medicine.

A .- For Moth Patches, Freckles and an use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold A .- An Unnatural Redness of the Nose or face is positively cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, D Bond street, New York.

A .- Moles and Warts Are Permanently removed without cutting, pain or sears, by Dr. B. C. Perry, 49 Bond street, New York.

A .— To let a Cold have Its Own Way is to assist in laying the foundation of Consumption. To cure the most stubborn cough or cold you have only to use judiciously DR, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. A .- Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn,

A.—Nothing Like Watts' Nervous Anti-DOTE. One bottle cured me of Rheumatism and severe-Nervous Debility. Captain HARRY AINSLEY, New Brighton, S. L.

A-Eau Angelique, for the Teeth and Gums, BISCOTINE FOOD for infants. DELLUC & CO., 635 Eroadway, are the sole proprietors and manufactur-ers. No connection with any other drug store.

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For Coughs, Colds and Throat Disorders use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, having proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Cashed, Circulars sent. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street Post office box 4,635.

Royal Havana Lottery.—New Scheme, now out. Orders filled, prizes cashed, information fur-nished. Highest rates paid for Spanish bills, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

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